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# Agricultural Situation

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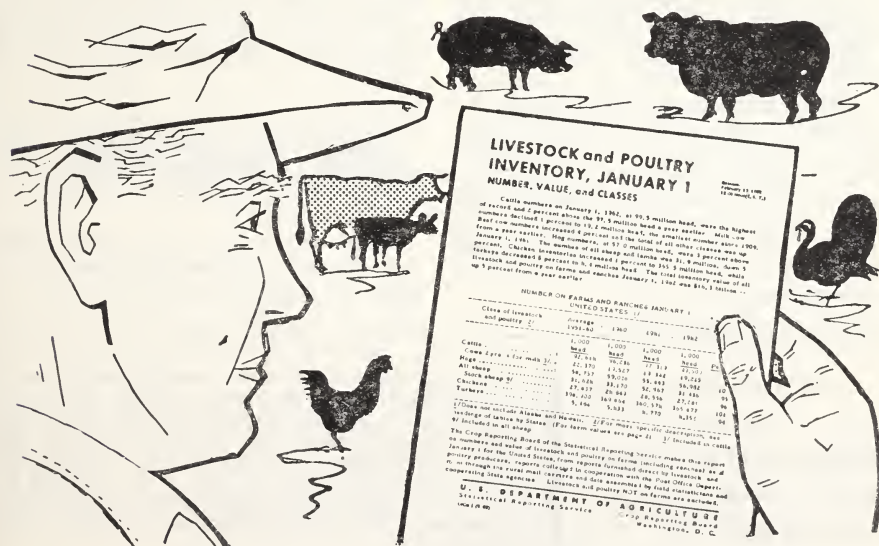
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BELTSVILLE BRANCH

## MORE CATTLE, HOGS, AND CHICKENS— FEWER SHEEP AND TURKEYS

This past January 1, there were 2 percent more cattle on farms and ranches than a year earlier. Hog numbers were up 3 percent, and the number of chickens (excluding commercial broilers) was up 1 percent. Sheep numbers were down 5 percent,

and turkey numbers were down 6 percent.

The total inventory value of livestock and poultry on January 1, 1962, was \$16.3 billion, up 5 percent from a year earlier and 17 percent above the 1951-60 average.



The total number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over (for beef and for milk combined) on hand January 1 this year was up 2 percent from last year, providing the potential for a slightly larger calf crop in 1962. The number of ewes and ewe lambs was down 5 percent, indicating a smaller lamb crop in 1962. Farmers' plans, as reported last December, pointed to a 3 percent increase in sows to farrow in the spring of 1962. The 1 percent increase in the number of hens and pullets on January 1, coupled with pullets making up a larger proportion of the total, indicate an increase over last year in egg production during early 1962. On February 1 farmers planned to purchase 1 percent more baby chicks (primarily for flock replacements) during 1962 than in 1961. Turkey growers, as of January 1, planned to raise 12 percent fewer turkeys in 1962 than the record number produced in 1961.



**Cattle:** Cattle and calf numbers totaled 99.5 million head on January 1, 1962—a record high—up 2 percent from a year earlier and 7 percent above average. The increase during the year reflects a larger calf crop and an increase in imports.

The number of milk cows and dairy replacement heifers declined 1 percent during 1961, the 8th consecutive year that numbers dropped.

Other cattle, mostly beef-type, increased 3 percent in number during 1961, to a record high. This was the 4th consecutive year of increase for this group. The increase during the year resulted from increases in the number of cows, yearling heifers and calves, since steer and bull numbers held steady.

Fattening of cattle and calves on grains and other concentrates has increased sharply in recent years. The number on feed on January 1 in the important feeding States was about 3 percent more than a year earlier and nearly 60 percent more than 10 years ago.

Commercial cattle slaughter in 1961 totaled 25.6 million head, 1.5 percent above the 25.2 million head slaughtered in commercial plants in 1960. Slaughter in 1961 included approximately 6 percent more steers and heifers than the preceding year, but 10 percent fewer cows. Calf slaughter was down 7 percent. With a record average dressed weight per head slaughtered, commercial beef production totaled 14.9 billion pounds—up 4 percent from 1960.

About 26.5 million head of cattle are expected to be slaughtered in commercial slaughtering plants in 1962—almost 4 percent above last year. Slaughter is expected to include more cows and fewer heifers, and average dressed weight likely will be down. Commercial beef production is expected to increase about 1.5 percent.

Prices are expected to hold relatively stable throughout the first half of 1962 at levels substantially above a year earlier. Prices are expected to drop below year earlier levels during the period of peak slaughter in the late summer and fall. The average price received by farmers for the year likely will average somewhat above that of 1961.



**Hogs:** On January 1, 1962, there were 57 million hogs on farms, 3 percent more than a year earlier and 4

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percent more than average. The increase from January 1, 1961, resulted from 2 percent more hogs and pigs under 6 months of age, 3 percent more sows and gilts, and 6 percent more of other hogs 6 months old and older. The 1961 pig crop was larger than a year earlier, and last December farmers planned a 3 percent increase in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1962.

Hog slaughter in 1962 is expected to be up from last year by about 3 percent. The increase in pork production is expected to be slightly less because of lighter average slaughter weights for barrows and gilts. The increase in pork supplies this year will amount to about 1 pound per person.

Prices for slaughter barrows and gilts likely will continue under year earlier prices throughout the year. The margin between this year's prices and those of last year likely will be narrowest in March and April and will be the greatest in the October-December period.



**Sheep:** The number of stock sheep and lambs on farms and ranches totaled 27.3 million head on January 1, 1962, 4 percent less than a year earlier and slightly less than the 10-year average. All classes of stock sheep shared in the decrease, but ewe lamb numbers registered the sharpest percentage decline.

On January 1, 1962, there were 4.2 million sheep and lambs on feed—6 percent less than a year earlier. These sheep and lambs are not included in the stock sheep inventory.

Sheep and lamb slaughter for 1962 likely will be about 7 percent below the 17.2 million head slaughtered in commercial plants in 1961. The greatest reduction, relative to year earlier slaughter, likely will be during the spring when new crop lambs start to market. As lamb slaughter decreases, prices are expected to improve accordingly, with early spring lambs drawing a premium price this year.

**Chickens:** The number of chickens on farms (excluding commercial broilers) totaled 365.5 million on January 1, 1962, 1 percent more than a year earlier. Numbers were up from the previous year in the Western, South Atlantic and South Central regions. These increases were nearly offset by decreases in the North Atlantic and North Central regions.

Fewer hens but more pullets were on hand January 1 than a year earlier, with the combined total of hens and pullets up 1 percent. The slightly larger laying flock on January 1, coupled with the larger proportion of pullets, points to a larger supply of eggs during early 1962.

On February 1, 1962, farmers planned to purchase 1 percent more egg-type chicks in 1962 than in 1961.

Commercial broiler production during 1961 in the 22 States covered by weekly placement reports totaled 1,842 million birds, up 12 percent from 1960 to the largest crop of record. Broiler placements during January 1962 ran about 5 percent above a year earlier, but for the first 2 weeks in February placements were running about 3 percent below a year earlier.

**Turkeys:** On January 1, 1962, there were 3.8 million turkey breeder hens on farms, 12 percent less than a year earlier. Light breed hens registered the sharpest cut with a reduction of 25 percent. Heavy breeds were down 10 percent. As of January 1, growers reported that they planned to raise 11 percent fewer heavy breed turkeys and 19 percent fewer light breed turkeys during 1962 than they raised in 1961. The number of turkeys other than breeder hens totaled 2.5 million on January 1, compared with 2.4 million a year earlier.

Robert H. Moats  
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## The Farmer's Share

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 39 cents in December 1961, 1 cent more than it was in November. In December 1960 the farmer's share was also 39 cents.

## CALF CROP UP 1 PERCENT IN 1961



The 1961 calf crop amounted to 39.9 million head—1 percent higher than both the previous year and the 10-year average. The number of calves born in 1961 was the largest since 1957, and it was the third consecutive year of increase. The calf crop was larger in 1961 than in 1960 in 29 States, lower in 13, and unchanged in 6 States.

This larger calf crop in 1961 was due primarily to the larger number of cows and heifers on farms. Cows and heifers, 2 years old and older January 1, 1961, totaled 46.4 million head, up 1 percent from the 45.9 million head January 1 a year earlier. The number of calves in 1961 was 86 percent of the cows and heifers 2 years old and older January 1, 1961. The same was true in 1960 and for the 1950-59 average.

The majority of the North Central States had larger calf crops in 1961 than in 1960. Kansas, with a 6 percent greater calf crop, showed the most increase. Other sizable increases were North Dakota, up 4 percent; and Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota each up 2 percent. Ohio (the only decrease in the region) was down 1 percent from 1960.

In the South Atlantic Region, five States had larger 1961 calf crops, two were lower, and one was unchanged. Florida and Virginia (up 2 percent) and Maryland (up 3 percent) showed the largest increases. In the South Central Region all States except Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas had larger calf crops in 1961. Texas and Oklahoma (the largest cattle States in this area) were up 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

In 1961, all Western States, except Wyoming, Utah, and California, had more calves born than in 1960. Arizona and Washington both showed 7 percent gains, the largest increases in this region.

Dan L. Herbert  
*Statistical Reporting Service*

## 1961 Lamb Crop About the Same

The 1961 lamb crop totaled 21,277,000 head, nearly the same as the 1960 crop of 21,283,000 head but 8 percent above the 1950-59 average. Lambs produced in the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas) were 1 percent more than in 1960 and 12 percent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 native sheep States (excludes the 13 Western States) was 2 percent smaller than last year but 2 percent above average. In Texas, where approximately 15 percent of the Nation's lambs are produced, the 1961 crop was 3 percent above 1960 and 17 percent above average.

The 1961 lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches January 1) was 95, the same as a year earlier but two points above the average. The Western States' lambing percentage at 91 was also unchanged from a year earlier, but the lambing percentage in the native States at 105 was two points above a year earlier. The Texas lambing percentage at 79 compares with 80 in 1960 and the average of 73.

The 1961 lamb crop in the Western States (11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas) totaled 14,020,000 head—1 percent above the 13,906,000 lambs saved in 1960 and 12 percent above average. The number of breeding ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1961, was 1 percent above 1960. Numbers of early lambs (dropped before March 15) in the Western States were about the same as a year earlier.

The lamb crop at 7,257,000 head in the 35 native sheep States (excludes 13 Western States) was 2 percent below 1960, but 2 percent above average. A decline in the number of breeding ewes more than offset the increase in the lambing percentage and resulted in the smaller lamb crop. In the 35 native States, the lamb crop was smaller in 20 States, unchanged in 6 States, and larger in 9 States.

Floyd W. Griffith  
*Statistical Reporting Service*



# outlook



## CITRUS FRUITS

Shipping point prices for Florida fresh market oranges are below relatively high levels of last year in January and early February, despite increases resulting from winter freezes. California prices reached levels above 1961, although some classes averaged below last year. Prices for Florida pink seedless and seeded grapefruit increased to levels above a year ago, those for other varieties also increased but continued below year-earlier levels.

## VEGETABLES



Fresh vegetable supplies are expected to be materially smaller this winter than a year ago because of cold weather in California and Florida, and heavy freezes in Texas. Prices are expected to average materially above 1961 for the next few weeks. Less artichokes, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, escarole, kale, lettuce, green peppers, and tomatoes are in prospect. But more beets, carrots, eggplant, spinach, and sweet corn are expected than last winter.

## BROILERS

Supplies of broilers during the first quarter of the year probably will be about the same as last year. Prices in mid-February received by growers averaged 16.6 cents per pound, 1 cent below a year ago. In the second quarter, broiler output will rise seasonally

but is expected to average below levels of a year earlier. In the second quarter of 1961, record-high output triggered record-low prices. A similar situation may develop this year.

## HOGS

Pork production for 1962 is expected to be up about 3 percent from last year (enough to provide about a pound more of pork per person). Price of slaughter barrows and gilts is about \$1.50 a hundredweight under last year's price and is expected to continue below 1961 levels throughout the year.

## WOOL

Moderate upward trend in world wool prices in late January and February likely will continue until late spring. This reflects an anticipated small increase in mill use and a relatively low stock position. Japan and the European countries were relatively large buyers at Australian auctions. French and U.S. buyers were active in South African markets.

## FEED GRAINS



The 85 million-ton carryover of feed grains at the beginning of the 1961-62 marketing year probably will be reduced by about 7 million tons at the close of the year. The high rate of use in October through December points to

continued



heavy total use in 1961-62, probably exceeding last year's record level.

## WHEAT

Some decline is expected in the wheat carryover on July 1, 1962, because of a reduction in 1961 output. Carryover last July was 1.4 billion bushels.

## DAIRY



Milk production in 1962 is expected to increase about 2 billion pounds over 1961. Most of the gain will be used in manufactured dairy products, particularly butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. Large commercial stocks at the beginning of the year indicate supplies of dairy products will be much larger than commercial demand.

## SOYBEANS

Some 65 million bushels of soybeans are likely to be carried over to the 1962-63 marketing year. Only 5 million were carried over the previous year. Domestic use and exports are likely to be substantially higher than in 1960-61. The 1961 soybean crop was up 25 percent.

## TURKEYS

Frozen turkey stocks on hand February 1 were substantially larger than a year ago. These holdings likely will keep turkey prices significantly below 1961 for the next few months. Farmers in February received an average of 19.3 cents per pound compared with 23.7 cents a year earlier.

Producers plan to raise 12 percent fewer birds in 1962. Such a cutback would result in prices, in the main mar-

keting season, above last year's extremely low level. But, because of large stocks, prices probably would be far below the 1957-59 relatively favorable levels of about 24 cents per pound.

## RICE

Large exports probably will reduce the rice carryover this August 1 to 6.5 million hundredweight, down 3.6 million hundredweight from last August.

## EGGS

In the next few months, egg output will move significantly above year-earlier levels; prices will probably be lower. In February farmers received an average of 36.2 cents for a dozen eggs, about 3 cents below the same period in 1961.

## CATTLE

More livestock on farms on the first of this year than on the first of last year points to increased red meat production in 1962. Per capita beef consumption in 1962 is expected to be slightly below 1961 because of the population increase.

Commercial cattle slaughter is expected to be up 3 to 4 percent this year over last, but beef production will likely increase less because of lighter average dressed-weight. Cattle prices are expected to hold relatively steady the first part of the year and by May will likely be substantially above year-earlier levels.

## COTTON



Beginning next marketing year, the cotton carryover is expected to be at least 700,000 bales larger than the 7.2 million carried over last August. Mill consumption is not increasing fast enough to offset declining exports, which are forecast not to exceed 5 million bales. Last year exports totaled 6.6 million bales. U.S. exports are falling off mainly because foreign free world countries are reducing their stocks and consumption.



# CORN OIL INCREASES ITS SHARE OF MARGARINE MARKET

Until recent years, corn oil was used primarily as a cooking and salad oil (marketed directly as packaged goods for the retail trade). Since 1957, however, the amount of corn oil utilized in the manufacture of margarine has increased rapidly. Margarine now accounts for about one-fourth of the total consumption of corn oil in the United States.

Some margarine manufacturers have introduced new brands of corn oil margarine. This along with a vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign by industry has boosted the demand for these products.

The upswing in demand for corn oil in margarine (coupled with the fact that corn oil is a byproduct of the cornstarch industry) has resulted in a reduction in the quantities used in salad and cooking oils. Because total demand for corn oil has exceeded available supplies, monthly average prices (crude oil at Decatur) rose steadily

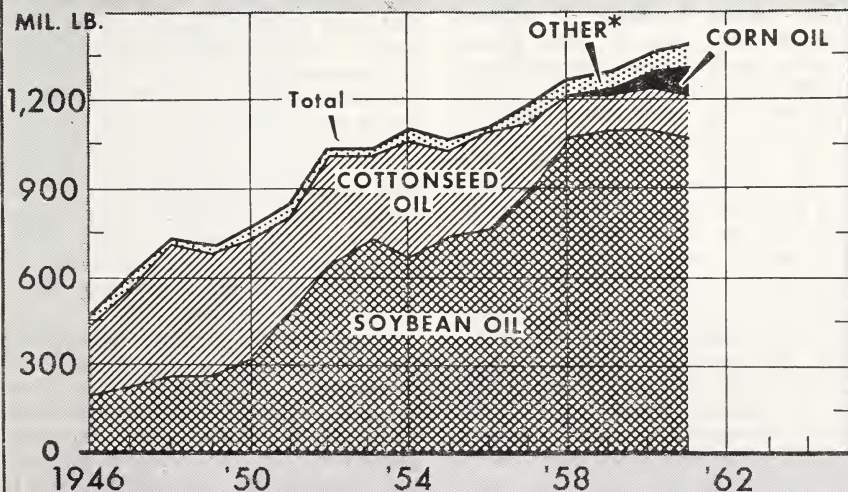
from 11.2 cents in November 1959 to 24.7 cents in November 1961. Prices in January 1962 averaged 21.0 cents per pound, about 6.0 cents above the same month last year, but then receded slightly in February.

Since 1957, corn oil utilized in margarine manufacture has jumped from less than 1 million pounds to 89 million pounds in 1961. In 1961, corn oil accounted for 6.4 percent of the 1,387 million pounds of all fats and oils used in margarine, soybean oil 77 percent, and cottonseed oil 10 percent. Prospects are that in 1962 corn oil will make further inroads in the margarine market, but the rate of increase will be smaller.

For more complete information on this subject drop a card to: Editor, Agricultural Situation, AE, MOS, USDA, Washington 25, D.C. Ask for ERS-52.

George W. Kromer  
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## FATS AND OILS USED IN MARGARINE



\*MAINLY LARD BUT ALSO INCLUDES BEEF FATS, PEANUT OIL, COCONUT OIL AND VEGETABLE STEARINE  
1961 DATA PARTLY ESTIMATED

# INCOME AND PRICES STRENGTHENED IN 1961

The \$1 billion gain in realized net income of farm operators during 1961 in part was due to a higher average level of prices received by farmers than in 1960. A larger volume of marketings and increased Government payments to farmers also contributed to the rise in income of farm operators.

During 1961 prices received by farmers were up a little less than 1 percent and the volume of marketings was up a little more than 1 percent. For crops, prices received were up about 2 percent and marketings were down slightly. For livestock and products, the volume of marketings was up around 3 percent, but prices received were down nearly 1 percent.

Sparked by a rise to \$3.02 per bushel for soybeans in mid-April from \$2.23 in mid-January, prices received by farmers for oil-bearing crops averaged 20 percent higher in 1961 than in 1960. While soybean prices declined steadily from the spring peak, prices during the fourth quarter averaged \$2.26 per bushel, 30 cents more than in the same period of 1960. A higher support rate, and a steady domestic and expanding foreign demand contributed to the price strength for soybeans.

Food grains averaged 3 percent higher in 1961 than in 1960. Local market prices for wheat averaged below the 1960 level through June, but prices rose steadily throughout the remainder of the year. The 1961 average price of \$1.80 per bushel is 2.3 percent higher than the 1960 price. The firming in prices after mid-year reflected an unusually strong export demand and a tight holding policy by farmers in anticipation of higher prices.

Feed grain prices rose slightly during 1961 with higher average prices for barley and sorghums somewhat more than offsetting declines in average corn and oat prices. Corn prices from January through September averaged 3 percent lower than in the corresponding span a year earlier as the record 1960 crop was marketed. A 7 percent reduction in the 1961 corn crop due to acreage diversion under the Feed

Grain Program, a 16 percent decrease in corn receipts at primary markets, and an increase in the support level from \$1.06 per bushel to \$1.20 strengthened prices during the last quarter of 1961.

Price indexes of tobacco, fruits, and cotton also recorded higher averages in 1961 than in 1960, but commercial vegetables and potatoes were lower. Potato prices trended downward steadily from early 1961, as heavy supplies inundated the market. Although more than 12.3 million hundredweight of 1961-crop potatoes were diverted into starch, flour, and livestock feed through December 1961 under a USDA program, prices to growers in the fourth quarter of 1961 averaged more than a third lower than in 1960.

Prices received by farmers for meat animals averaged 1 percent higher in 1961 than the year earlier, with beef cattle prices lower and hog prices higher. From mid-February through mid-July beef cattle prices were below 1960 levels, as a 4 percent larger commercial cattle slaughter was accompanied by heavier average dressed weights. From mid-August through mid-December, average prices received by farmers ranged from 30 cents to \$1.10 per hundred pounds above year-earlier levels, reflecting little change in commercial slaughter of cattle and an improvement in prices for feeder cattle and calves relative to a year ago. Hog slaughter through September was about 4½ percent smaller than in 1960, and prices throughout most of that period were higher. Subsequently, marketings of the 7 percent larger 1961 spring pig crop pushed prices for hogs 3 percent below year-ago levels in the last 3 months of 1961.

Average prices for dairy products in 1961 were unchanged from 1960. Prices received by farmers for whole-sale milk were at or above year-earlier levels through mid-August, mainly reflecting the strong demand for milk for cheese making and the increase in the support rate in March 1961. Prices in the remaining months fell below the corresponding 1960 period as a result



of utilizing a larger proportion of the record 1961 production in the lower valued manufactured milk products.

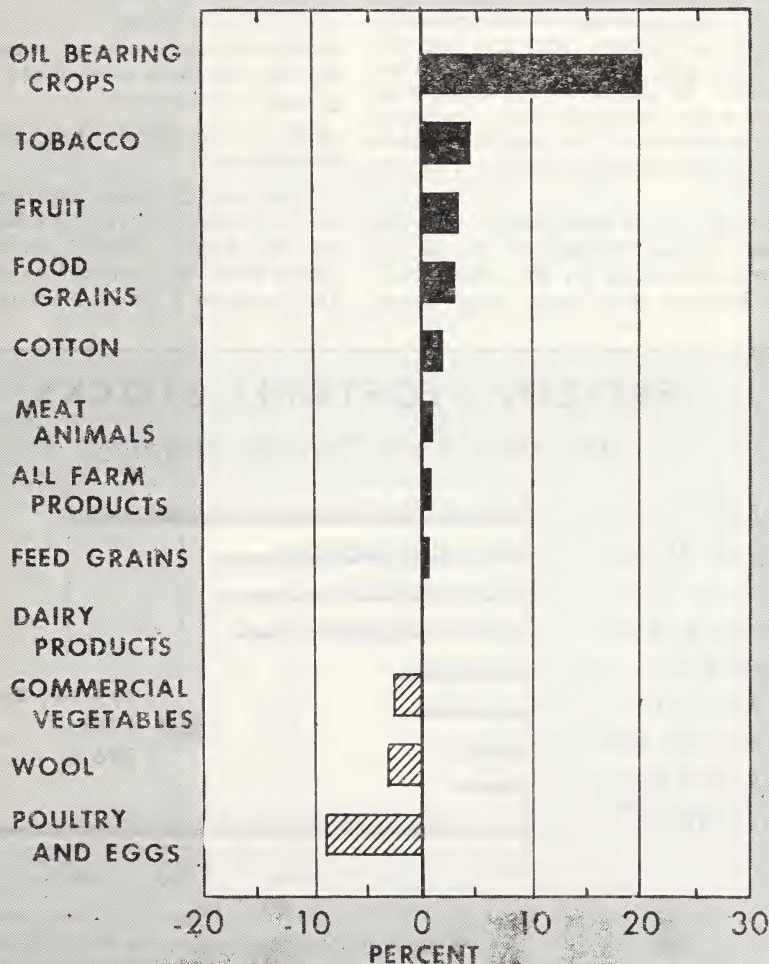
Prices received by farmers for poultry and eggs declined almost 9 percent during 1961. Record large marketings of broilers and turkeys depressed prices for those commodities. Broiler prices averaged 16½ percent lower than during 1960, as the number of birds pro-

duced exceeded the year-ago total by almost 10 percent. The 1961 turkey crop numbered 26 percent more head than in the previous year, and prices fell almost 20 percent. Egg prices averaged close to the level of 1960, but prices from mid-September on fell sharply below year-earlier marks.

Martin Gerra  
Economic Research Service

## FARM PRODUCT PRICES ROSE SLIGHTLY IN 1961

Percentage Change 1960-1961





# FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS GROW

Frozen vegetables accounted for about 31 pounds out of each 100 pounds of all frozen products stored in 1961. Their growing importance is illustrated by the fact that only 10 years earlier, they accounted for only about 20 pounds of each 100 pounds stored.

We can gain some idea of the rate of growth and size of stocks if we compare 1961 with 1941, when the maximum poundage stored was 100 million pounds. During that year, stocks averaged 74 million pounds per month. Last year on November 1 (the season's peak) frozen vegetable holdings totaled 1.3 billion pounds, and the monthly average was slightly above 1 billion pounds. Of course, we are eating a lot more frozen vegetables, too. Domestic disappearance in 1961 was 10.8 pounds per person compared with 0.7 pound in 1941.

Production of most frozen vegetable items increased rapidly in the past 10 years, accounting for the record storage levels of lima beans, green beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, corn,

peas, spinach, and french fries. Frozen potato products, for example, went up in production from 71 million pounds in 1953 to 551 million in 1960.

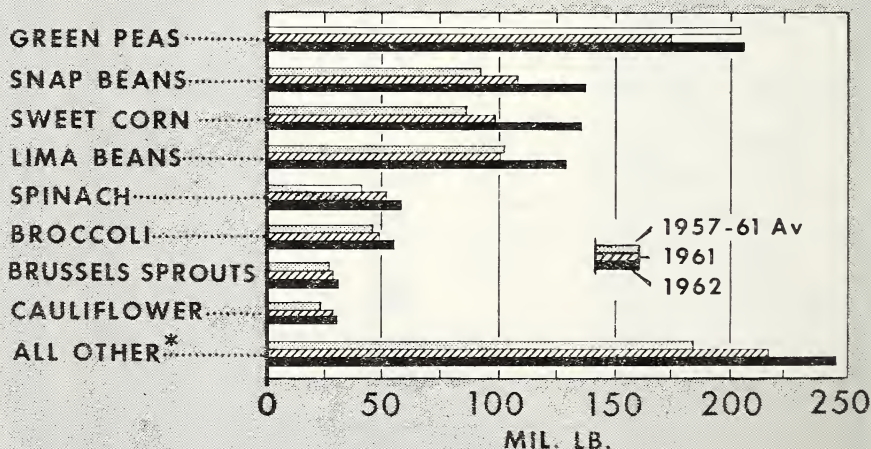
In addition to the alltime record volume of frozen vegetables stored during 1961, the year was also the high mark for stocks of several additional items. For the first time in history there was in storage as much as:

- 599 million pounds of frozen fruits which included record stocks of blueberries and cherries.
- 550 million pounds of frozen poultry, of which a record 382 million pounds were turkeys.
- 50 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate.

These and the other food inventories in both cooler and freezer rooms made up the largest product weight ever stored under refrigeration at one time. On November 1, almost 8 billion pounds

## FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



\*EXCLUDES POTATOES

were in storage. As a matter of fact, during most of 1961, holdings each month were at new highs for the date, averaging 5.5 billion pounds per month. This was 11 percent larger than the average monthly level during 1960, and 12 percent greater than average monthly stocks during the 1956-60 period.

Many of the changes that have taken place within the warehousing industry since the end of World War II are a result of an ever expanding market for frozen food.

For example, in earlier years the industry had little need for freezer space. Most of the products stored—fresh fruits, shell eggs, and cured meats—needed temperatures of 30° F. and above. It was not uncommon at that time for these products to be in

storage for periods ranging up to 8 months.

This pattern was changed with the advent of the frozen food industry. Emphasis shifted to the need for freezer space (0° F. and below) to accommodate a new and growing customer. Conversion of the then existing cooler space to freezer space was made in some cases, but in the main, new freezer rooms were built where needed. In many instances, these buildings were erected close to the producing areas so the product could be processed with a minimum delay. At the last count, in 1959, the national freezer capacity was 460 million gross cubic feet, about two and three-quarters times the capacity available in 1949.

Melvin R. Banks  
*Statistical Reporting Service*



## DRY BEANS IN ABUNDANT SUPPLY

Dry beans are grown commercially in widely separated areas of the country, ranging from New York to California. The heaviest concentration is in the "Thumb area" of Michigan, by far the largest producer in 1961. Michigan also produces most of the Pea or "Navy" bean.

California, the second largest bean producer, grew the largest number of different kinds last year. Kinds grown commercially ranged from a few thousand bags of Garbanzos (chick peas), Cranberries, and Flat Small Whites to nearly a million bags of California blackeyes. Nearly all our Lima beans are grown in California with almost three-fourths million bags of Large Limas and nearly one-half million bags of Baby Limas produced in 1961. Small Whites and Pinks are grown almost entirely in California.

Colorado is the leading Pinto producing State but was outranked by Idaho in the production of all beans in 1961. Nebraska was the leading pro-

ducer of Great Northerns in 1961, while New York ranked number one in Red Kidney bean production.

Most classes of beans are in abundant supply, as 1961 production reached an alltime high of 20 million bags. Pea bean production was the largest of record and accounted for about one-third of all beans produced. Production of Great Northerns was slightly above 1960 but below the total for most years. Small White and Flat Small Whites dropped sharply in production from 1960, and supply is at a relatively low level.

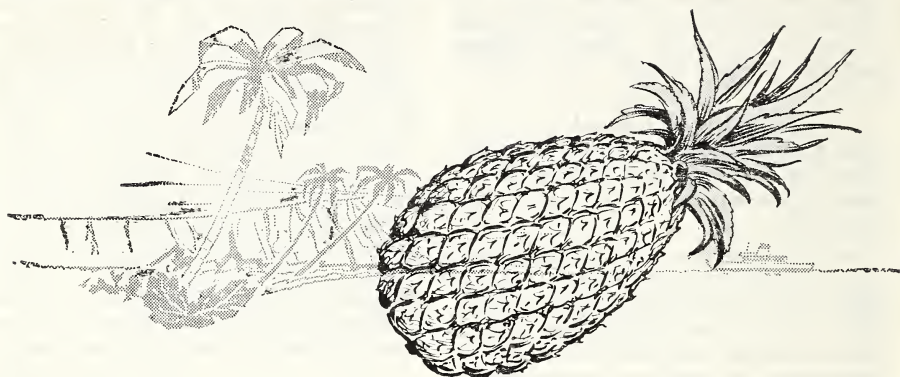
Pintos, the leading colored class, had the largest production of record. Supplies are abundant. Red Kidney production in 1961 was down moderately from 1960 but above most years. Pinks were up sharply from last year and the highest since 1958. Small Red production dropped to the lowest since 1946 and is expected to be in tight supply.

R. F. Gurtz  
*Statistical Reporting Service*



# HAWAII . . .

## SUPPLIER OF EXOTIC FRUIT



Hawaii, our fiftieth and newest State, is an important source of various exotic fruits and tree nuts eaten in mainland United States. It has long been the principal producer of the processed pineapple used in the mainland States. It also is the source of relatively small quantities of other fruits and tree nuts, especially fruit nectars and purees of guava, papaya, and passion fruit, fresh pineapples and papayas, and macadamia nuts.

Fruits and tree nuts grown in Hawaii in 1959 were valued at more than 45 million dollars, about 3 percent of the value of fruits and tree nuts produced in the mainland that year.

Pineapple ranks far above all other kinds of fruits and tree nuts produced in Hawaii. In terms of value of production in 1959, pineapple comprised 83.7 percent; other noncitrus fruits, 4 percent; citrus, 0.2 percent; tree nuts, 0.9 percent; and miscellaneous unspecified fruits, berries, and tree nuts, 11.2 percent.

Bananas and papayas are the most important noncitrus fruits other than pineapple. Tangerines and oranges are the most important among the citrus group. Macadamias are the major tree nut. Other fruits and tree nuts grown in Hawaii include avocados, guavas, mangoes, passion fruit, plums, limes, and litchi nuts.

The minor fruits and tree nuts grown in Hawaii are used mostly in the Is-

lands. But some of them and most of the pineapple are shipped to the mainland. In turn, Hawaii is an important market for substantial quantities of various fresh and processed fruits from the mainland.

Hawaiian fruits and tree nuts are used even more widely than described here. They are used by tourists, by the Armed Forces stationed there, by ships stores, and for export to foreign countries.

Hawaiian pineapple comes to the mainland mostly in the form of canned solid pack fruit, such as slices, chunks, tidbits, and crushed pineapple; as canned single-strength juice; and, more recently, as canned and frozen concentrated juice. The canned solid pack items and the canned single-strength juice reach the consumer mainly in the forms mentioned. But the concentrated juice reaches the consumer as a constituent of various blended fruit juices and fruit juice drinks, of which pineapple-grapefruit drink is perhaps the most popular.

Pineapple in Hawaii is harvested throughout the year. However, harvesting the crop and processing it into various kinds of products is seasonally the heaviest during the summer. In recent years, output of canned pineapple has tended to increase, while that of canned single-strength juice has decreased somewhat. But this decrease has been more than offset by output of concentrated juice. In 1960-61, the



pack of canned pineapple was about equal to that of canned single-strength and concentrated juice combined (single-strength basis).

During 1949-61, pineapple, mostly from Hawaii, made up from 5 to 6 percent of total fruit consumption in mainland United States. On a per capita basis, consumption of fresh and processed pineapple (fresh equivalent weight) increased from about 10 pounds in 1949 to 12 pounds in 1961. The gain was in juice.

Consumption of pineapple in the mainland in 1961 was made up about as follows (basis fresh equivalent): Canned pineapple, 45 percent; canned single-strength juice, 33 percent; canned and frozen concentrated juice, 17 percent; and fresh pineapple, 5 percent.

Ben H. Pubols  
*Economic Research Service*

## A Record

### 1961 Honey Crop

A record honey crop was produced in 1961, exceeding the previous record of 1952 by 1 percent. A total of 274 million pounds of honey was produced by 5.5 million colonies. Production per colony averaged 49.7 pounds, compared with 47.8 pounds in 1960 and with the 1955-59 average of 45.5 pounds.

The 10 leading honey producing States in 1961, ranked in order of production, were Minnesota, California, Florida, Wisconsin, Texas, Idaho, Iowa, South Dakota, Ohio, and Illinois. These States accounted for 57 percent of the Nation's crop. In California, usually the leading producing State, a very poor yield was obtained due to drought conditions.

Prices received by beekeepers for all honey sold wholesale and retail during 1961 averaged 18.0 cents per pound, compared with 17.8 cents received in 1960. The value of honey produced in apiaries in 1961 was nearly 50 million dollars.

Alvin Potter  
*Statistical Reporting Service*

## 1961 EXPORTS TOPPED \$5 BILLION



In calendar year 1961, for the first time, the Nation's agricultural exports passed the \$5 billion mark. Value totaled \$5,030 million, 4 percent more than the \$4,832 million in 1960. This was equivalent to 14 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings. Nearly 70 percent of exports in both years represented sales for dollars. Principal dollar commodities were cotton, soybeans, feed grains, tobacco, livestock products, fruits, and vegetables. About 30 percent of the total moved under special Government programs, principally Public Law 480. Wheat and flour alone accounted for over half of the program exports, followed by cotton, feed grains, and vegetable oils.

About half of the agricultural exports were assisted by payments-in-cash or in-kind, which helped exporters to meet competition abroad.

The export rise last year was dominated by the unprecedented movement of wheat: 730 million bushels. Large P.L. 480 foreign currency sales were made to countries such as India, Brazil, Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. Other increases were in livestock products—tallow, meats, and hides and skins—and in dairy products, feed grains, rye, tobacco, and fruits. Corn exports rose to nearly 300 million bushels and more than offset reductions in barley, oats, and grain sorghums. Tobacco export weight advanced to over 500 million pounds. Fruits and preparations showed a substantial increase, reflecting smaller crops in Western Europe and further trade liberalization there.

The principal decline in 1961 was in cotton exports, which fell to 6.4 million running bales compared with 7.5 million in 1960. Exports of rice, soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oils, lard, and vegetables were also smaller. However, higher soybean prices more than compensated for the quantity drop.

Dewain H. Rahe  
*Economic Research Service*

## RICE CARRYOVER DOWN

The rice carryover at the end of the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 6.5 million hundredweight, in terms of rough rice, down from the 10.1 million on hand August 1, 1961. Such a carryover would be less than one-fifth of the size of the record 34.6 million carried over on August 1, 1956. The reduction this year is again the result of very large exports.

The domestic rice supply in 1961-62 is estimated at 64.0 million hundredweight, consisting of the carryover on August 1, 1961, of 10.1 million hundredweight, production of 53.7 million, and imports of 0.2 million. The crop is 2 percent below a year earlier but 9 percent above the 1955-59 average. Exports are tentatively estimated at 30.0 million hundredweight, only slightly above the 29.6 million in 1960-61. Domestic use is estimated at 27.5 million hundredweight, also slightly above a year earlier.

In the referendum held on January 23, producers approved rice marketing quotas for 1962 by a 94.2 percent vote, according to preliminary returns. The 1962 acreage allotment of 1.8 million

acres was announced at 10 percent above the minimum statutory allotment set for 1956-1961 in order to assure adequate rice supplies to meet export needs.

A crop of 59.6 million hundredweight would be produced in 1962 on the allotted acres if yields were about the same as the 1959-61 average. This crop added to the estimated August 1, 1962, rice carryover of 6.5 million hundredweight and estimated imports of 0.3 million hundredweight results in a total supply of 66.4 million hundredweight for the 1962-63 marketing year.

Domestic use is estimated at 27.6 million hundredweight. Exports are projected at about 32.2 million hundredweight, a little more than the estimate for 1961-62 but substantially above the 1955-59 average. On the basis of these estimates, the carryover of rice on August 1, 1963, may be about 6.6 million, about the same as the 6.5 million estimated for August 1, 1962.

Robert Post  
*Economic Research Service*

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## 1961 Milk Production Up 2 Percent

The 125.5 billion pounds of milk produced in 1961 was 2 percent above the 1960 total and a new record high. The increase in 1961 followed a 1-percent gain from 1959 to 1960. Prior to 1960, milk production had declined for 3 years from the previous peak of 124.9 billion pounds in 1956. Milk production in 1961 amounted to 686 pounds per person, 3 pounds more than in 1960. This is the first year since 1953 that milk production has increased faster than population.

The record-high milk production in 1961 was produced by 17.4 million milk cows, the smallest number in the series of estimates beginning in 1924. Milk cow numbers have declined about one-third from the peak of 25.6 million in 1944. After dropping 4 or 5 percent annually between 1956 and 1959, the rate of decline has slowed down in the last 2 years. From 1959 to 1960 the decline was 2 percent and from 1960

to 1961 only 1 percent. The annual average number of milk cows increased slightly from 1960 to 1961 in 8 States—Vermont, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Maryland, Tennessee, and Washington.

The increase in milk production in 1961 resulted from continued uptrend in milk output per cow, which advanced 3 percent from 1960 to a record high of 7,211 pounds. The increase in 1961 was not unusual—new record highs in milk production per cow have been set each year since 1944. During this 17-year period, output per cow has increased 58 percent, with an average gain of about 3 percent per year.

California is the first State to pass the 10,000-pound level in annual production per cow, with 10,130 pounds in 1961.

Gordon Butler  
*Statistical Reporting Service*



# *"Bert" Newell's*

## Letter

Every year it's just the same. Along in January the seed catalogs begin to come in, and the farm papers and magazines begin to talk more about new varieties, new breeds, and all such things that go with planning for the coming season. I still get the fever although my "farming" operations are confined to a fairly good size city lot, most of which is devoted to flowers, but I do get in a few rows of beans, corn, cucumbers, and such things. Nevertheless, it's good fun to spend winter evenings planning and visualizing what I'm going to do in the coming months. Of course, I know I'll never equal the pretty pictures that go with the seed catalogs, but neither do I end up a long siege of "rocking chair" gardening with stiff muscles.

Recently, I have had a little more fun than usual visiting with my son, who is now a herdsman on a big farm up in northern New Jersey. His particular line is Yorkshire hogs. He was here a week or so ago, and we had a couple of good, long evenings sitting around talking about plans for next year. He had the latest Pig Crop Report, the Livestock and Poultry Inventory Report, and the Livestock and Meat Situation Report. I really got quite a kick out of seeing how he, as an operator, was using the information in laying his future plans.

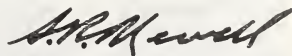
March, you know, is the "Intentions to Plant" month. Of course, we get out a lot of reports that give advance information on plans—like the one back on February 9, showing the prospective plantings of early potatoes, and, of course, the regular pig reports, and a good many others during the course of the year. But the March report is the big one that covers all of the major crops and provides the first indication of what the new crop season might look like. Now I say, "Might

look like," because the March report isn't an actual report of what has been or will be planted. Over the years it's been a pretty good indication of what will happen, but it is strictly a report of what farmers and ranchers all over the country are planning to do.

This report got started a good many years ago because farmers, farm organizations, and others were anxious to get some guidelines in time to make some changes in their plans if it seemed necessary or desirable. So, I just throw out the same old caution: Don't take the March intentions report as an accomplished fact. Use it for what it is—that is, a summary of what some 100,000 farmers all over the country are thinking about doing with respect to the crops that are included in the report. Use it along with all that other reading material you have piled up by your easy chair and see if you still want to do what you were thinking about back around the first of March.

And while I am on the subject, don't forget the Situation Reports. You remember Bush Allin, Chairman of the Outlook and Situation Board, and his boys do quite a job of getting all the facts together and giving you the benefit of their best thinking as to what the future holds. Over the years he's done a mighty good job, too. My son says he keeps in touch with them all the time, and if requests for the service mean anything, I know a lot of other people that do the same thing.

So, happy cogitating. Settle down in your nice easy chair on one of these long, cold March nights and enjoy all of those beautiful statistics. There are really some very exciting stories wrapped up in those figures. No, don't tell me. I get awful sleepy, too. This really serious kind of planning had best be done in the morning when we are fresh. Some famous man once said, "Never make an important decision when you are tired."



S. R. Newell  
*Chairman, Crop Reporting Board, SRS*





Growth Through Agricultural Progress

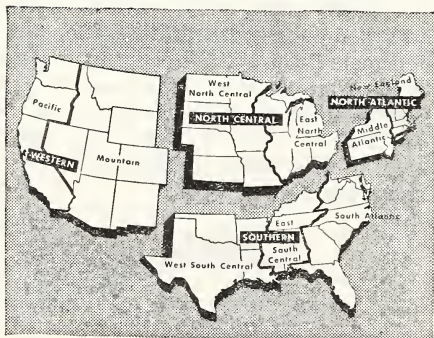
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